

SOME NEW AFRICAN ANTHRIBIDAE.

BY KARL JORDAN, PH.D., F.R.S.

1. *Sphinctotropis grossa* sp. nov.

♂♀. Much larger than *S. albofasciata* Kolbe 1895, and the angle of the pronotal carina a little larger than 90° and rounded off.

Rostrum uneven, punctate like frons, pubescent clay-colour inclusive of half the frons; median carina more distinct in middle, widened at base, disappearing at some distance from apical margin, second carina irregular, broad, forming a hump at base of rostrum, disappearing on widened apical portion of rostrum, genal groove deep. Frons two-fifths the width of apex of rostrum, a trifle narrower in ♂ than in ♀. Occiput with a luteous spot at eye and a faint indication of a median spot. Eye elliptical, anteriorly and beneath with a very thin border of white pubescence. Antenna in ♂ longer than the body, in ♀ reaching to near middle of elytra; in ♂ III twice as long as the frons is broad, IV to VII a little longer, VIII like III, club narrow, IX one-fourth shorter than VIII, nearly as long as X + XI, X half the length of XI, not quite twice as long as broad; in ♀ III one-fourth shorter than the frons is broad, as long as IV, V to VIII slightly shorter, VIII one-fourth shorter than III, IX and XI as long as III, X twice as long as broad, five-eighths the length of IX.

Pronotum coarsely punctate, somewhat uneven, but without tubercle, a median vitta luteous, interrupted or constricted before middle, a spot on disc each side of vitta more or less joined to it, and about six small and diffuse spots on lateral surface, all luteous, the black areas partly with sparse white pubescence, the ends of the median vitta also white; carina medianly angulate as in the other species of this genus, lateral angle over 90° , the apex rounded off, lateral carina straight; before middle of disc a slight depression, but no transverse channel. Scutellum white.

Elytra strongly punctate-striate, on basal third a number of luteous spots shaded with white, more or less confluent, similar spots on apical declivity, and a few on side; behind middle the usual white and luteous dentate band from stripe I to VI or VII. Pygidium punctate, olivaceous grey, in ♂ one-seventh shorter than broad, gradually narrowed, rounded at apex, in ♀ one-third shorter than broad, subtruncate.

Underside with large punctures, pubescent grey, spotted with clay-colour, on side diffuse black patches. Mesosternal process broad, truncate, apical margin faintly bisinuate, the lateral angles slightly projecting; pubescence in and behind middle of metasternum silky, there being in ♂ a bilobate patch (similar to a poplar leaf) of longish ecru-drab hair, the point of the patch directed forward, the edges paler. Abdomen of ♂ medianly flattened. Two rings on tibiae and the apex of tarsal segment I white.

Length 8.4 to 8.7 mm.

Nigeria: Ibadan, 24.vi.24 (F. D. Golding), one ♂, type; Ibadan, 12.vii.22, one ♀.

2. *Sphinctotropis helictus australis* subsp. nov.

♂♀. Frons narrower than in *S. h. helictus* Jord. 1911 from West Africa ; in the ♂ the eyes nearly contiguous. Clay markings in middle of pronotum and at suture of elytra reduced.

Natal : Malvern, iv.97, three ♂♂, one ♀.

3. *Sphinctotropis iniqua* sp. nov.

♂. Similar to *S. rhodesiensis* Jord. 1922 (described as a *Litocerus*), the clay markings of upperside reduced, whereas the subapical ring of the tibiae and the apical clay pubescence of tarsal segment I are extended. Frons narrower. Median carina of rostrum less elevate, the median anteapical depression deeper. Occiput with a small spot at eye. Pronotum more coarsely punctate, antemedian sulcus replaced by a broadish depression, behind this depression a rounded hump ; lateral angle of carina rounded as in *S. rhodesiensis*. Elytra more coarsely punctate-striate, the subbasal swelling higher, the depression behind it deeper, the alternate interspaces higher, the postmedian transverse band broken up and inconspicuous. Apical half of segment I of all tarsi clay-colour.

Tanganyika Territory : Sukarre, Usambara, one ♂.

4. *Litocerus quinarius* sp. nov.

♂. Pronotum with five clay vittae and anal sternite with two apical tubercles.

Black, pubescent olivaceous grey, marked with clay-colour. Rostrum and frons rugose, the former with clay median stripe, median carina indicated, not distinct, second carina broad at base, almost effaced by the rugosities of the derm, disappearing on a level with the obtuse angle of the cariniform margin of the antennal groove. Frons a little broader than segment II of antenna is long. Eye narrowly margined with clay-colour on frons, the border widening on occiput, cheek clay-colour below eye, whitish towards occiput, this patch not connected with the dorsal border of the eye. Antenna rufous, the club blackish, reaching beyond middle of elytra, segment III about one-third longer than IV, IV to VII nearly equal in length, VIII a little longer and broader, IX as long as VII, X one-fourth shorter, two and one-half times longer than broad, XI a trifle shorter than IX.

Pronotum with a few shallow punctures at side, before middle a feeble transverse depression, but no groove ; of the five yellowish stripes the median and lateral ones broader than the intermediate one, dilated at the carina, narrower than the interspaces, intermediate stripe less conspicuous, its pubescence not being dense, connected at carina with median stripe.

Elytra evenly punctate-striate, a patch occupying the basal depression in front of subbasal swelling, a lateral spot behind shoulder, some indefinite spots behind subbasal swelling, and a more distinct one a little farther back on suture, a band curved from middle of suture obliquely backwards to outer margin along which it extends to apex, and some spots on apical declivity, of which a linear one in third interspace is conspicuous, all clay-colour and more or less diffuse. Pygidium as long as broad, evenly rounded at apex.

Anal sternite depressed along middle, the obtuse ridge bounding the depression on each side ends at apex of segment with a small tubercle. Bases of

femora, tibiae except apices, and tarsal segments III and IV rufous, upperside of tarsi sparsely grey, as are the femora and tibiae.

Length 6.4 mm.

Uganda : Entebbe, 9.ii.14 (C. C. Gowley), one ♂.

5. *Androceras rhodesi* sp. nov.

♂. The first species of this Indian genus received from Africa. Short, compact, mottled with whitish grey, creamy buff and blackish brown. Rostrum, lower portion of frons and cheek creamy buff. Rostrum as long as broad, at apex depressed and obtusely sinuate, with a rather deep and broad longitudinal impression, which disappears on apical flattened area and gradually becomes shallower towards base, which it does not reach, on each side of this median area, from eye to near middle, a prominent, but obtuse, somewhat curved carina, and at eye a short deep lateral groove the upper margin of which is continuous with a thin, feebly raised carina that distally runs close along upper edge of antennal groove. Frons only one-sixth the width of apex of rostrum. Eye large, very little convex. Antenna black, base rufescent, VII pubescent white on upperside except base, II quite short, as long as broad, III to VII gradually broader, III one-ninth longer than IV, IV, V and VI practically of even length, VII a trifle shorter, VIII to XI forming a broad club which is a little longer than V to VII together, not quite thrice as long as broad, proportional lengths of VIII to XI 10, 7, 5, 8, measured along the middle, X more than twice as broad as long, underside of club with long soft hair (club of ♀ presumably consists of three segments, without wool).

Pronotum half as broad again as long, conical from carina, but side slightly rounded before middle, puncturation denser laterally than medianly, the punctures rather small and shallow, their hindmargins somewhat granuliform, disc slightly depressed transversely behind apex and before carina, for the greater part dark brown shaded with grey, at apex on each side two oblong luteous spots, before carina another luteous spot in position intermediate between the two apical ones, and near median stripe a diffuse spot, in middle of apex diffuse grey pubescence followed by a luteous spot in subapical depression, a grey spot in middle and thence to scutellum a stripe mostly composed of grey pubescence; dorsal carina rather strongly convex, but rounded-concave in middle, here placed at one-fourth from extreme base to apical margin, curved forward at side in a wide even arc to two-fifths of side (measured from extreme base). Scutellum white.

Elytra one-fifth longer than broad, broader than prothorax, strongly punctate-striate, with the interspaces more or less convex; for the greater part grey, on subbasal swelling a brown irregular patch extending to shoulder, in middle from side to suture a brown area broadest at side, somewhat indefinite except at suture, more or less mottled with grey, on apical declivity a few small brown markings, one or two of them transverse, about a dozen creamy buff dots from shoulder to suture behind subbasal swelling and on apical declivous area; basal margin curved forward and strongly raised, forming a transverse rounded tubercle. Pygidium grey mottled with brown, a little broader than long, evenly rounded at apex.

Underside densely whitish grey, with indications of brown markings on meso-metasternites and abdomen; the latter flattened in middle, anal segment

medianly truncate. Femora and tibiae dark rufous brown, with greyish pubescence, tibiae with a subbasal and a postmedian diffuse brown spot on upperside, apex black like the tarsi, bases of segments I, II and IV white.

Length 5 mm., width 3.2 mm.

South Rhodesia : Hillside, Bulawayo, 12.ii.16, two ♂♂, type in Mus. Brit.

6. *Apatenia elongata* sp. nov.

♂. Much more elongate than any known African species of this genus. Brownish black, with some luteous grey markings, the derm under these markings rufous. Rostrum pubescent clay, three-fifths broader than long, rugate-punctate, with a median carina which nearly reaches to apical margin. Frons and occiput concave, the former half as wide as the rostrum, both blackish, with a little luteous pubescence at eye. Antenna rufescent brown, pale rufous at base, segments III to VIII gradually decreasing in length from 0.4 mm. to 0.2 mm., club less loose than in the other African species, its segments being less narrowed at base and X comparatively short, IX one-third longer than III, X one-half IX, somewhat broader than long, XI as long as III. Eye elongate-elliptical, more than half as long again as broad.

Pronotum only one-sixth broader than long, in dorsal aspect straight at side from dorsal carina to apex of lateral one, thence gradually narrowed, strongly and densely punctate, a rounded median impression from carina to before middle, in centre of depression convex, on side several small luteous spots, diffuse, derm under the larger spots without large punctures; carina slightly concave in middle and narrowly interrupted, flexed forward at side in a very broad curve without indication of an angle.

Elytra two-thirds longer than broad (measured in a straight line), strongly punctate-striate, with interspaces III and V convex, especially posterior half of III, shoulder, interspace V from near base to beyond middle and III in and behind middle with some luteous grey spots, at apex a transverse grey band indented at apical margin, on suture and in alternate interspaces indications of black dots. Pygidium coarsely punctate, almost semicircular, being one-third broader than long and evenly rounded.

Underside coarsely punctate, abdominal segments I to III with a lateral space which has no large punctures, but is minutely punctate, middle of abdomen somewhat flattened. Tibiae with two grey rings on a rufous ground, tarsi more or less rufous, with sparse grey pubescence.

Length 5.7 mm., width 2.3 mm.

South Rhodesia : Vumbu Mts., 5,700 feet, ii.26, two ♂♂.

7. *Atophoderes dorsalis chiromelas* subsp. nov.

♂. Broader than *A. d. dorsalis* Qued. 1886, segment IX of antenna less narrowed towards base, II of tarsi black with a few grey hairs at apex.

East Africa : Zambesi, one ♂.

In Nov. Zool. xxi. 1914, p. 228, line 2 from below I said that *A. acutangulus* Kolbe 1895 was based on a worn ♀ of *A. dorsalis*; it should read *anatinus* Kolbe 1895 instead of *acutangulus*. The statement, *i.e.*, p. 229, line 23 from above, that the anal sternite has the angle produced into a sharp tooth is erroneous; what appeared to be a tooth is really a tuft of hair matted together.

8. *Atophoderes miriclava* sp. nov.

♂. Near *A. acutangulus* Kolbe 1895 ; much larger, median carina of rostrum vestigial, club of antenna quite different.

Black, the derm under the grey spots rufescent. Rostrum longer than in the other known species, half as long again as broad, densely rugate-punctate, median carina indistinct, apex strongly flattened, apical margin slightly sinuate in middle, underside likewise very densely rugate-punctate, flattened, with an indication of a very thin median carina, channel from antennal groove backwards vestigial, lobes of labiophore strongly rounded at apex. Eye one-seventh longer than broad. Antenna black, reaching to base of elytra, distal segments of shaft more or less grey, III one-third longer than IV, V shorter than IV, VI to VIII about as long as broad, much shorter than in the ♂ of *A. acutangulus* and *A. dorsalis*, club very broad, IX a little broader than long, asymmetrical, base rounded, apex rounded on posterior side, produced distad on anterior side and pointed, X shorter and narrower than IX, but similar in shape, XI small, irregularly elliptical, more rounded on anterior than on posterior side, nearly one-half longer than broad, upperside of club convex, underside flattened and woolly.

Pronotum variegated with grey, very densely reticulate-punctate, slightly depressed at carina, basal angle as acute as in *A. acutangulus*, more produced than in that species ; dorsal carina almost evenly convex from side to side.

Elytra punctate-striate, the alternate interspaces convex, especially III and V, and tessellated with grey and black, in middle of each elytrum a small diffuse black patch.

Underside and legs essentially as in the allied species ; tarsal segment III black.

Length 10.2 mm., width 4.5 mm.

South Rhodesia : Sawmills, 31.xii.21, one ♂.

9. *Phloeobius amplus* sp. nov.

♂. A large and very broad species ; rostrum with broad median impression, pronotum with a transverse row of five tawny tufts, elytra with numerous tufts.

Black, pubescent grey, shaded with drab and tawny. Rostrum with three broad longitudinal depressions separated by two obtuse, but prominent, carinae which do not reach apex of rostrum and disappear at frontal side of eyes ; pubescence of rostrum and head grey mixed with tawny. Frons a little less than one-half the width of the rostrum (measured in front of the antennae). Antenna grey inclusive of club, IX about as long as IV, X two and one-third times as long as broad, XI longer than IX, slender, tapering to a point, with the tip curved.

Pronotum grey densely mixed with tawny, the rugosities of the derm more or less concealed by the pubescence, a deep and broad depression from carina to middle flanked by an obtusely cariniform swelling which is placed halfway between lateral carina and middle, a transverse row of five tawny tufts in middle, the one on the swelling largest ; apical margin slightly incurved in middle ; dorsal carina broadly concave in middle in conformity with the median depression, lateral angle less than 90°, lateral carina reaching to middle, gradually raised anteriorly, forming a strong projection which is sharply cut off, in dorsal aspect the side of prothorax from this projection to basal angle somewhat

incurved, from the projection forward rounded and strongly slanting to neck, the prothorax not being dilated behind apical transverse lateral channel.

Elytra only one-third longer than broad, depressed before middle, strongly declivous at apex, grey mixed with tawny, side from below shoulder to beyond middle and upwards about to third row of punctures darker, appearing more tawny from front, more drab from behind, rather sharply limited by a postmedian oblique row of tufts; at beginning of apical declivity a diffuse blackish patch across suture to second row of tufts, subbasal swelling distinct, basally brown, interspaces III, V and VII with a row of tawny tufts, postmedian one of III blackish, two in I on subbasal swelling likewise blackish, the number of tufts varying slightly, III usually bearing 9 and V and VII 7 or 8, the tufts in the antemedian depression small. Pygidium nearly semicircular, evenly rounded.

Pubescence on side of sterna somewhat clayish; tibiae with two diffuse brown spots.

Length 11 mm., width 5 mm.

South Africa: Spelonken, one ♂, type, in Mus. Brit.; also two ♂♂ without locality at Tring.—I am indebted for most of the species here described to Sir Guy A. K. Marshall.
